

Top Secret

Establishment of East Asia

Maneuvers for the First Period of Total War

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Establishment of East Asia. Manoeuvres for the
First Period of Total War (Draft).

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Chapter I

General Policy

Remote
The necessary areas of Heinechiang must be speedily secured to firmly establish a long-term endurance attitude; by practical application of the alliance, the war against the United States of America, Britain and China will be carried out. The preparations for war against Russia will be completed and we will promote the growth of New China, thereby effecting the first step towards the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. If it is unavoidable, we shall wage war against Russia. However, our chief object in pursuing the war to its end lies in the existence and development of our national power and special care should be taken to grasp the right time for war so as not to leave any regrets.

On the termination of the present war, we must endeavour to firmly establish the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. We will make it our minimum requirement to prevent another war with China and we shall equip ourselves at the very least with conditions for the defence of our national independence in that direction.

Chapter II StrategySection I Directing of the War

1. In our resolution to carry out a long period war, strategic points in the defence circle will be occupied, and while we prosecute the war on one hand, our essential powers of self-sufficiency will be strengthened and secured on the other.

In carrying out the war, England will be our main object, and in order to maintain our position of independence and initiative by every means possible we will give special efforts to the destruction of the American and English fleet. We will further strengthen the prohibition of intercourse between the territories under our power and the United States or England, and will destroy the transportation on the west coast of America as much as possible.

We will take strict precautions in particular against the egress of national defence materials for which the United States and England rely on East Asia.

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2. Our attitude towards China will be to secure the occupied territories according to the policy previously arranged and to provide for the development of necessary materials. We will promote the growth of these so as to make them contribute towards the establishment of a New China, and in the meanwhile we will endeavour to crush and destroy the hinterland (T.H. - i.e. Chungking) by exhausting their armed forces, their economic abilities and every other measure.

3. We will try to utilize materials which can be procured in the war zones, thus striving to maintain and promote our national power, and at the same time we will complete our military powers so as to be able to overthrow the revived American and English attacks that will follow the lapse of time, especially any change in the European front.

4. We expect good results from the German and Italian domination in the Mediterranean, the counter-blockade on England proper and the destruction of transportation on the east coast of the United States.

With the development of the situation we will do our best to establish contact in (T.H. probably with Germany and Italy) the Indian Ocean.

5. In case of an actual German landing in England proper, we will turn the resulting shock to our own account and further strengthen our power in the sphere of our influence.

6. We hold it as our general policy to avoid war with Russia at present, and will strive for this end. However, preparations must be made to the utmost, to prepare for any change in the situation.

If the unavoidable happens, such as joint operations by the U.S.A. and Russia against Japan within our defence sphere, then we shall seize the opportunity to resort to military methods against Russia.

7. If the Chinese hinterland proposes peace, we are ready to accept it. We will settle Sino-Japanese problems according to our policy previously arranged, and if possible we would like to advance and cooperate with India.

8. We will comply with the request to cooperate in the armistice between Germany and Russia, and we may propose it ourselves according to circumstances. If this is put into practice, our security in the Manchuria-Russian border will be established; if possible, we further /
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desire the advance and cooperation of Russia in India and Iran.

In this event, we anticipate a German landing on British soil and also her domination in Africa.

9. The cessation of hostilities between our country and the United States and England will be settled at the same time as that between Germany and England. (The U.S....)

10. At the moment that hostilities cease on the European front, hostilities will be suspended also in the Greater East Asia War. We will try to settle Sino-Japanese matters between ourselves, apart from other problems, as far as possible.

We must strictly guard against Europe and the United States concluding a previous truce at the sacrifice of East Asia. We must also prepare some special way of dealing with things if the worst comes to the worst.

Chapter II

Sec. II The Aims of the Organization of National Power

Part I The Organization of Military Strength

1. The aims of the organization of military power in the first period lie in the prosecuting the war against China and the war against the U.S.A. and Britain, and especially in completing our naval preparations so as to be able to smash their attacks when they regain their strength. In the meantime, we must be thoroughly prepared for a war with Russia.

2. The trend of military preparations of the different powers is as set down in Table No. 1 and their capacity for aggression against East Asia during the next five years generally is estimated as follows: -

Table of the Great Powers' estimated capacity for aggressive warfare against East Asia during the next 5 years.

Classification	Front-line Troop strength (in thousands)	First-line Air strength (in thousands)	Naval craft
Chungking	2000 - 3000	Some	none
The United States of America	700 - 1300	7 - 13	Battleships 28 Carriers 18 Cruisers 31 Destroyers 365 Submarines 200
Britain	500 - 700		Battleships 8 Carriers 8 Cruisers 55 Destroyers 100 Submarines 100
Soviet Union	2000 - 3000	4 - 6	Cruisers 2 Submarines over 100 Destroyers 11

Remarks: 1. Front-line military strength includes, army, naval and air forces. Military strength at home is estimated at almost the same number.

2. Naval forces will change considerably, depending on how many naval battles are fought and with what results.

Accordingly, the countries' basic capacity for operations in East Asia during the first period will be as follows on an average basis, the military strength of the United States, Britain and Russia being estimated to fluctuate up to one third of its total according to the tension or slackening of the European front.

(1) Britain and America combined:

Front-line military strength	1,600,000 men
First-line air strength	10,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	460
Submarines	300

(2) The Soviet Union

Front-line military strength	2,500,000 men
First-line air strength	5,000 planes
Naval craft:	a nucleus of over 100 submarines.

(3) The United States of America, Britain and the Soviet Union combined

Front-line military strength	4,000,000 men
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

(4) Chungking

Front-line military strength	2,000,000 - 3,000,000
Air strength	some number

Our country must carry out the present war on one hand, and on the other, must organize the requisite military strength for the aim of enabling ourselves to smash the operational strength of all these countries.

If our aim is mechanical parity we would require:

Front-line military strength	5,000,000 men
(including the home troops 10,000,000)	
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

3. However, there would be considerable difficulty in bringing this about within the next five years, when we consider the changing situation of modern warfare, the limitations of national power, and especially when we consider the probabilities of the process of establishment. We shall thus establish a separate standard of minimum essentials considering all the various circumstances, but strategy first and foremost. The estimated volume of essential military requirements based on this standard, and the total estimated volume of essential national requirements considered on the basis of the military requirements, will be as follows:-

	Military Requirements	Total National Requirements
Materials for ordinary steel	4,850,000 tons	11,700,000 tons
Materials for special steel	1,180,000 tons	1,400,000 tons
Aluminum	355,000 tons	378,000 tons
Coal	9,896,000 tons	140,508,000 tons
Benzine for aviation	2,500,000 litres	2,520,000 litres
Benzine for motor cars	1,248,000 litres	3,150,000 litres

Refer Table II for details.

Such is the outline of the expansion we aim at for our national industrial power as being necessary for the proper organization of our military power in order to carry out the present warfare.

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Chapter II Section III Occupied Areas (anticipated occupied areas), and Their Strategic Points

1. The chief object of the territories to be occupied in the Greater East Asia War is to secure the conditions necessary for the accomplishment of the war in accordance with what follows. The territories will be decided upon in accordance with the progress of the operations, and on consideration of how best to gradually solidify the foundation for establishing a nucleus group and a small Co-prosperity Sphere.

(1) We must secure strategically vital areas which would assist our offensive operations, and at the same time capture the strong-points which would afford a stronghold for the enemy counterattacks.

(2) To secure territories which produce materials necessary for the establishment of self-sufficiency in order to complete our capacity for prosecuting the war.

(3) To control the areas necessary for the blockade of enemy countries in essential materials and the interception of their commerce and communication.

2. Every care must be taken to procure materials essential to us in the Southern Regions and at the same time we must control and smash the enemy's military and economic counterattacks. We must thoroughly enforce

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our counter-blockade of Chungking and of the U.S.A. and Britain in respect of strategy and urgently needed materials. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. I.

3. In China, we must overthrow the Chungking regime and help the growth of a new China, thereby securing a nucleus group, and ensure that all is well with our procurement of materials essential to us. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. II.

4. In the Northern Regions, we must do our best to secure a basic sphere of national defence and maintain our superiority in strategic position. At the same time, we must ensure that all is well with our procurement of strategic materials. The essential points to which we must pay attention in the course of the occupation are as given in Appendix No. III.

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Chapter II

Section V. The Termination of Hostilities

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Chapter II Section V

Part II Conditions of Security

The main point of the conditions to be secured at the termination of hostilities is to approach as near as possible to the concrete ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, but the extent to which it can be realized depends on our national power at the time, especially on the extent to which we have secured the spoils of our victory, and will also differ according to the length of the war and the general aspect of the world war situation at the time in particular, the position of the countries on our side and the extent of the exhaustion of the countries against us. Any definite prognostication is therefore difficult, and the situation will best be met by reliance on circumstances at the time, and by avoidance of inordinate ambitions.

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We shall accordingly not go into details here, but be content to enumerate the three basic principles.

I When the war is soon over with enemy countries left with a margin of strength.

Our maxim will be the securing of our existence and self-sufficiency in the direction of the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged, though if necessary there is still some scope for mitigation.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure a number of the most important military bases, and establish a preferential hold on essential materials such as petroleum, iron, metals other than iron, and foodstuffs.

(c) (In the Northern Regions, we will settle the problems of the Coastal regions.)

II When the war is brought to an end by a single enemy defeat.

Our maxim will be the establishment of a basis for the building of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure the necessary military bases. We shall let the Philippines enjoy independence under our protection and guidance and shall put British Malaya and North Borneo under our jurisdiction. We shall establish a special economic zone in the Netherlands East Indies and secure a preferential hold on materials essential for our country with F.I.C., all contributing to the foundation of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere.

(c) In the Northern Regions, we shall take measures to sever East Siberia from the Soviet Union.

III When the war is terminated by an enemy surrender with Japan still left with a margin of strength.

We shall plan the establishment of the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere at a single stroke.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Region we shall secure in toto all military bases in the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere; the Philippines and Burma will have their independence under our protection and guidance. In the

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Netherlands

Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, self-government will be realized and special zones essential for military and economic purposes will be established there. British Malaya and North Borneo will be annexed as Japanese territory and will become the basis of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere. For Australia and India we shall prescribe the necessary economic union.

(c) In the Northern Regions we shall complete the disposal of East Siberia.)

Chapter III

The Establishment of Operational Areas

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Chapter III

Section II

The Southern Regions

Part I Military Affairs

1. Policy

The aims of the fundamental policy of the military establishment in the Southern Regions war zone are:

(1) In order to accomplish the aims of the present war, strategic strong points of the most urgent necessity must be secured and controlled.

(2) Although the fulfilment of the demands of the present operations come first, care must be taken to ensure that everything tends in the direction of the establishment of East Asia.

These aims shall be realized in preference to the other policies for the Southern Regions.

In military establishment, provisions necessary for operations and military activities will be first completed, and after that, construction work necessary for the maintenance of public order in the district, general transportation, and the control of communications.

Military administration will be established in the occupied territories during the necessary period of operative activities, to control all the different construction work.

11. Outline.

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(1) The army and the navy will bear ¹⁰partial responsibility in establishing military administration, according to operational demands, the characteristics of the area in question, and other factors.

(2) Military administration must grasp the principle of the local administration and trivial interventions must be avoided as far as possible. It will try to make use of the existing machinery.

(3) The public peace and order in the occupied territories will be secured as far as possible by the ordinary police system and the native army, with the assistance and support of the expeditionary forces.

(4) Only those of the native armies that have abandoned their hostility and are positively cooperating with our troops will be permitted to exist in the occupied territories. Their organization, and military establishment will be directed by our army. Their chief purpose is to contribute to the establishment of East Asia as members of the peace police. We must do our utmost to use them to the best advantage.

(5) The standard number of the armed forces of the native armies will be about half of their pre-war number, and will be decided upon according to circumstances.

The type of troops will be limited to land troops, it being our principle not to let them have any naval forces for the time being. The Imperial Navy will manage their ships.

Air forces will not exist and all associated establishments and armaments will be confiscated and disposed of by the expeditionary forces.

(6) The Thailand army will be strengthened on condition of its cooperation with us.

(7) Native armies will be widely dispersed, and put under the authority of the expeditionary force to facilitate their supervision.

The necessary arms will be distributed to them, according to circumstances, through the expeditionary forces.

(8) As a general rule, expeditionary forces will be stationed in places necessary for the procurement of articles required by the armed forces, and the control of the areas producing essential materials, but our forces should be concentrated as far as does not interfere with the foregoing, and thereby maintain the elasticity of the army and adjust all the varieties of its equipment so as to ensure its instantaneous operation.

(9) Expenses necessary for the maintenance of the occupation forces will be defrayed in future, wherever possible, by the areas concerned.

(10) For military equipment necessary for operational bases and the guarding of public order refitted enemy equipment will be used for the time being, so as to expedite and execute military and guarding measures.

We shall act according to our previously decided policy in French Indo-China and Thailand.

(11) During the present war, if there is any occasion for our forces to operate in the same district as the Thai army for the same object, the commanding officer of the Imperial expeditionary forces will assume command by mutual understanding of both countries.

This will also apply to the French Indo-China army.

(12) The time for military administration to change to ordinary administration will be generally at the end of the war, after consideration of the actual situation in the areas concerned, though there may be cases when ordinary administration is introduced before the termination of the present war, or the military administration still continued even after the end of the war, according to circumstances.

Part II Politics

No. I

1. The most important object of political construction in the Southern Regions at present is to comply with the demands of the present war, in consideration of the ideal of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere (cf. Draft Plan of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.) In other words, although, of course, we must crush the tendency in the Southern Regions to rely on the United States and Britain and guide them into a belief in ourselves as the leading nation, we must lay stress on facilitating the procurement and delivery of the necessary military materials, and on carrying out operations.

2. The form of administration in the occupied areas will thus be military administration during the war. As for its organization, a military commanding officer or a governor-general will be appointed to this office, with a number of able officials and civilians under him, called upon to fully administer the occupied territories.

It is necessary to choose from the very first the most able military officers and others for all who are to participate in the military administration, not to mention the governor-general himself.

The military administration will utilize the present administrative system as far as possible, and special care must be taken to restore and utilize the local system.

Concerning

3. Concerning the management of the natives of the occupied territories, it is better not to force assimilative measures even in areas to be later annexed, but to adopt such policies as will agree with the natural abilities of the different races. It will be the policy of military administration to exercise strict control over the natives in all occupied areas who have previously shown hostile feelings towards us, and gradually slacken it. It will be our principle to treat the Europeans and the Americans in the occupied territories as we do the natives.

4. The Chinese in the occupied territories will also be treated in the same way. Strict supervision will be exercised over those who have previously shown hostility, but the others will generally be treated justly with no special measures taken to oppress them. We will take steps to make them cooperate in the accomplishment of the present war, and especially to use their assistance in the settlement of the China Incident. Furthermore, our rule will be to control the southward advance of the ordinary Chinese during the war.

5. The southward advance of the Japanese will aim at the fulfillment of our wartime demands of a military and economic nature, and as a rule, it will be restricted to essential personnel for the occupied territories, great care being taken of their selection and education.

In the agricultural field, the rule will be to limit the advance of the Japanese to technical instructors.

The return of Japanese who have lived in the Southern Regions to the areas concerned will be permitted on a preferential basis only to those who are eligible as occupation members, but they must be selected and trained before returning. Adequate selection and training must also be given to military men discharged overseas and the officials who retire abroad.

Furthermore, when coming in contact with different races, officials and civilians must not feel that they are superior to them or treat them with contempt. On the other hand, they must be careful not to spoil the natives by being too anxious to win their hearts.

No. II

Regional Divisions

1. Thailand

We shall respect the independence of Thailand, our ally, to the utmost, give all necessary assistance such as would contribute to strengthening the position of the present regime, and avoid all interference with domestic affairs. We shall adopt measures to make the /
government

government of Thailand comply fully of her own free will with our military and economic demands.

The military forces of Thailand will give cooperation necessary for the accomplishment of the common aim. Special precautions will be taken to intercept the enemy intentions to separate Japan and Thailand.

We will make the government of Thailand obliterate all anti-Japanese tendencies among the Chinese residents of Thailand. The friendly relations between our government and Thailand should be maintained, and it would be better for the national government not to take any direct measures against the Chinese in Thailand.

2. French Indo-China

For the present, necessary supervision will be exercised over French Indo-China to ensure that she faithfully fulfils the treaty for joint defence and economy, and that the present government of F.I.C. adopts measures of increasingly positive cooperation with us.

We shall keep a close watch on German-French relations in Europe and as long as there is no change in the attitude of the French Government, we shall respect French sovereignty, though we shall do our best to bring home to the officials and population of French Indo-China a thorough understanding of the new situation in Europe and Asia, and to plant and promote our power in both military and economic fields.

Although the self government or the participation in politics of the Annamites will have to be recognized to some extent on some proper occasion in the future, for the present we shall not permit their independence movements, though we shall ask France to improve the position and welfare of the natives in general.

3. Hongkong

We shall enforce a policy of dispersing the population under the military administration of the governor-general of the occupied areas, and we shall consider compulsory migration to supply the labour demands in Hainan Island. At present, reconstruction works will be limited to those of military necessity.

4. The Philippines

Military administration will be enforced for the present and a central political organ will be established under the governor-general, which the Philippines will gradually be made to run themselves as far as possible. The independence of the Philippines will be accelerated as fast as possible without waiting for the termination of the war, as

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it would be a means to instigate the desire for independence among the other natives of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and as we consider it a good example for the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere. It is needless to say that in this case too they will have to cooperate positively in the war against Britain and the United States, and we shall hold onto our rights to station armies and to use certain places necessary as military bases even after the war.

5. Malaya and British Borneo

Military administration will be enforced for the present under the governor-general of the occupation territories; Singapore and Penang will be placed under his direct jurisdiction. The governor-general will be in direct control of the native rulers and dispatch the requisite controllers to their dominions to direct them. The administration of these dominions and of areas smaller than provinces will be carried on as far as possible on the lines of the existing machinery, through efforts must be made to obliterate British influence which has permeated all administrative organs, so that measures to reform the British way of ruling should be taken. We shall respect the native rulers' political measures and help to raise the (M.M. political) standard of the Malaysians. Furthermore, as regards the effect of economic reforms we will carry out a number of measures, giving the most consideration to the maintenance of public peace and order.

6. Netherlands East Indies

Military administration will be established under the governor-general and the existing administrative organs will be used to the utmost for minor or local administration. On the principle of Netherlands equality, some of the Dutch officials and Indonesians will be employed indifferently. The most important object in the Netherlands East Indies will be to fulfil our economic demands or those necessary to carry out the operations (especially petroleum), as this area will be adjacent to the front for some time, and strict military administration will be established. Measures to aid the promotion of the position of the Indonesians and to raise the standard of civilization must be adopted, to make the Indonesians gradually change their attitude towards the Dutch and give them the hope that in a certain period after the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to enjoy independence.

7. Burma

Strict military administration will be established in Burma as it is expected to be adjacent to the front for quite a long period. However, the existence of the Burmese' own administrative organ will be recognized and this under our guidance will become the nucleus of an independent government in the future.

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Handling

Handling of the Indians in Burma must be directed discreetly in consideration of the policy towards India.

Part III Economics

No. 1 Materials for national defence

1. Policy:

(1) Construction policy during this period is to restore and develop the production of national resources, especially mineral resources, and make these areas an important source of supply for the heavy industry materials necessary for the central power to accomplish the war, thereby aiming principally at the strengthening of our power to carry out the war.

(2) In construction and restoration special stress shall be laid on petroleum, iron ores, bauxite, copper and other non-iron metals. The production of iron ores is the basis, but a certain amount of reserve manufacturing equipment (the selection of non-iron metal ores and a part of the smelting process if possible) and quite a large amount of equipment for refining petroleum will be constructed and restored.

(3) As is the time limit for carrying out these works, for the first and second years, the aim will be the complete restoration of the damages done by the war, after that, the necessary increase in production will be attained.

(4) For the aim of procuring necessary materials rapidly, the areas where the least damage was done by the war will be selected.

However, greater importance is attached to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines in the real construction, as great quantities of materials are expected to be procured in these areas.

(5) As for the method of construction, a national organization will be established to include the Southern Regions and unify and regulate the construction, and under the overall jurisdiction of this body, certain persons responsible for the development of a certain material in a certain area will be selected to undertake the increase of production.

(6) The production of such materials as would prove superfluous, such as rubber and tin, will be reduced to the amount necessary for our demands, and the margin of construction power will both be directed towards the more urgent demands. However, in order to avoid confusion in the economy of the area concerned, and to maintain powerful weapon in the armoury of economic warfare by the material concerned, a certain amount of production may still be maintained insofar as it does not prove a heavy burden on materials and labour.

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Part IV Ideas and Culture

1. Work in the ideas and culture of the southern races must be carried out on the lines of general policy for the development of ideas and culture set out in Chapter V, and in consideration of the fact that these races have been but recently attached to us, that their standard of civilization is very low, that their racial characteristics are ones of mild behaviour and they hold no anti-Japanese feelings.

2. Instruction by reason

(1) Propaganda

As the knowledge of Japan held by the southern races is insufficient, every method and occasion must be turned to account for propagating the true Japan, and efforts should be made for the introduction of Japan through publications and the establishment of organizations to spread information about Japan. Lectures, exhibitions, moving pictures and musical concerts should be given and all other special methods adopted.

(2) It is necessary to comply with the characteristics and the civilization of each race when carrying out propaganda, which thus has a greater influence; further, the results of this propaganda must be thoroughly investigated, and the selection of the policy to follow also considered, so as to accord with the actual situation.

(3) The propaganda system in the Southern Regions must be extended and strengthened, and the main outline of the propaganda and essential parts of its organization must be held by the Japanese.

(4) Although the object of the propaganda is the controlling or intellectual class in each district, special methods of propaganda among the ignorant will also be adopted.

(5) It is necessary to think of a way to utilize the secret Chinese associations in the south for our propaganda.

(6) When the situation permits, it would be a good idea to make the controlling or intellectual class travel in Japan and introduce them to the real situation in Japan, thus making them discard their idea of relying on Europe and the U.S.A.

II Education:

(1) The existing method and policies should be reinvestigated and those based on the influence of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands should be abolished. Although changes in direction will be made according to the general policy, there will be no great changes in educational institutions during this period, and care will be taken to utilize existing institutions.

(2)

(2) We will assist and direct the spreading of national education and the instruction of the younger generation in each district, and in order to implant the idea of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, text books for children, teachers and the general population will be compiled; we will cooperate in supplying them with teaching materials.

(3) The public thoughts shall be ^{firmly established} through the guidance and education of the army in each district.

(4) Cooperation and guidance shall be given to the training and re-education of the native teachers.

(5) Scholars and educationists of superior ability shall be dispatched from our country to important points.

(6) Elements of superior ability shall be picked from among the various races (in the case of an independent country they shall be recommended by the government concerned and by a well planned system of sending students abroad. They will be sent to our country (T.M. Japan) to study, and during their stay in our country special institutions shall be set up for them, so as to give them proper guidance, and after they have finished their studies practical use shall be made of them under a certain definite policy.

III Thought Movements:

(1) Although racial movements of an innocent nature, characteristic of the races in the various districts shall be nurtured and encouraged (in case of an independent country, guidance shall be given indirectly through the Government concerned), steps shall be taken so as to abolish the influence of European and American Liberalism and Communistic ideas. Especially when independence movements are based on narrow-minded racialism or what tends to be racial egoism, same shall be corrected and guidance shall be given so as to make same turn into Oriental moralism.

(2) A powerful thought movement shall be carried out and strengthened for the prosecution of the joint war against Britain and the United States so as to comply with the expansion of the (T.M. successful) war results.

(3) Consideration shall be given to the gathering of men of leading spirit and intelligence from the various districts so as to form a spiritual organization representing the whole of East Asia, thereby to contribute towards promoting the common consciousness among the various races.

3. Enlightenment through Facts.

In conformity with the enlightenment based on the above-mentioned
ideals

ideals, efforts shall be made to make the people realize the idea of the Co-prosperity Sphere through their actual living, by means of concrete and practical measures. However, by taking into consideration the actual situation of the prosecution of war, some shall be realized by degrees from those that are possible (E.N. to realize).

(I) Development of Political Ideas.

(1) It shall be made the main principle to respect the natives' political volition as much as possible, and it is necessary that, during this period, efforts shall be made to relieve them of their economic sufferings that are expected to appear, and to adopt such political measures as would not dampen their hopes towards the future. For example, consideration should be given to maintenance and extension of the natives' rights to participate in the government, the immediate abolition of the bad laws and systems which were enacted by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands that are painful to the natives, the appointment and utilizing of native officials and leaders, and other such measures befitting to the actual conditions, thereby elevating the hopes and enthusiasm of the natives.

(2) The traditional spirit of the various races shall be respected, and protection as well as manifestation of the ancient sages and patriots, whom the natives respect, as well as their surviving descendants, shall also be considered.

(II) Development of Economic Ideas.

(1) It is estimated that the hardships in the material living of the natives during this period will become considerably aggravated, but it must be expected that, for the sake of the prosecution of the war, there may, for a while be no time for considering their sufferings. Therefore, economic development necessitates the utmost care, and not only is it obvious that it must be avoided to cause unnecessary economic sufferings, but the material side of living of the natives requires handling with compassion. For example, consideration shall be given towards adequate measures which would touch the hearts of the natives, such as the assisting and education of the natives, the releasing of farms belonging to hostile British and Americans, the amending or abolition of bad taxes, which had been levied by the British and Americans.

(2) Although the hostile Chinese residents in the South Seas shall be ousted, those who are not so shall have their positions recognized and as for their past support of Chungking, it shall be aimed at making them switch over so as to have them cooperate in the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(III) Development of Social Culture.

(1) The customs and morals peculiar to the natives shall not be
interfered

interfered with unless same should greatly obstruct the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and it shall be made our principle not to disturb or change the tranquility of their private lives as much as possible.

(2) Utmost cooperation shall be given towards the rehabilitation works for the natives having suffered war damages.

(3) For the sake of spreading medical treatment and sanitation, efforts shall be made to build hospitals, travelling clinic organizations, and institutes for the research of tropical medical treatment and sanitation, as well as to improve and expand medical schools.

IV Linguistic Policy:

During this period, efforts shall be stressed for the popularization of the Japanese language for the purpose of attaining the object of making same the common language of East Asia in the future, by banning English and Dutch as official languages.

Various measures shall be adopted such as the opening of Japanese language schools at important places, the appointment of natives who understand Japanese as officials, or the popularization of Japanese news papers and publications, as well as the teaching of elementary Japanese through radio-broadcasts.

V Counter-measures towards the Japanese on the spot.

(1) It is necessary to strictly enforce the following plans as the character and practice of the Japanese on the spot who are constantly in contact with the natives bear a decisive effect on the spiritual and cultural development:-

(1) To leave no stone unturned in manifesting the Imperial Army in its true light.

(2) To carefully pick out the Japanese officials for positions on the spot and to strictly enforce official discipline.

(3) As regards the advance of Japanese to the Southern Regions, general crossing-over shall not be permitted, but shall be restricted to only those who are to become the leaders, who, while on the one hand, paying attention to the protection and good treatment of the Japanese residents on the spot, shall make them display strict discipline so as to win the confidence and respect of foreign races.

(4) Importance shall be attached to the education of the Japanese children on the spot, and special institutes shall be erected both in Japan and on the spot for the training of educators to be sent there.

(II) Special institutes shall be established for the selecting, training and dispatching of spiritual and cultural leaders. In other words, plans shall be devised on a national scale and enforced for the selection, education and stationing of talented men, who are qualified to introduce the true form of the Empire and to contribute towards the moral consolidation of the East Asiatic Races. These persons must be able to come into close contact with the actual life of the natives as spiritually cultured persons without utilizing any power or authority as a background, and must be qualified to become teachers as well as friends of the natives through the reality of their spiritual and cultural living. It is also their duty to investigate the actual conditions of their respective districts and to gather information. These leaders shall be selected and appointed from the broad field of civilization, from among the talented religionists, artists, educators, scientists, technicians, economists, and social workers.

VI The ousting of those considered as injurious to the Establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(I) Efforts shall be made towards preventing any Red propaganda activities by the Soviet Union, and a strict control shall be enforced over Communistic movements.

(II) Although it shall be made the principle to convert any anti-Japanese movements by positive education, those of an obstinate and malicious nature shall be crushed.

(III) As it is anticipated that the counter-propaganda of Britain the United States and the Soviet Union will be intensely active, strict restrictions shall be imposed on the listening in to broadcasts, newspapers and publications shall be subjected to strict censorship.

(IV) As regards Christianity, the missionary work of hostile English and American missionaries shall be prohibited, and they shall be substituted by native missionaries. Moreover, it shall be planned to dispatch Japanese missionaries to the spots.

(V) Literary works of art and publications tending to imply the adoration of Europe and America and which are obstructive to the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere shall be strictly banned, and a clean sweep shall be made of thinkers and cultural persons possessing no intention of abandoning their European and American hostile feelings.

VII Miscellaneous:

The preparatory plans for the Establishment of East Asiatic Culture and the plans for the Interchanging of Culture shall be based on Part I.

Entry from Marquis KIDO's Diary, 11 Jan '32"

At 10.30 this morning in the antechamber of the lecture hall of the Imperial Palace, I, together with persons close to the Emperor, heard from Colonel Itagaki, staff officer of the Kwantung Army, concerning suppression of bandits in Manchuria and Mongolia. Colonel Itagaki first explained the situation regarding the progress of the campaign against soldier bandit forces in Manchuria and Mongolia as well as the progress in establishing a new state in Manchuria, etc. Regarding the establishment of a new state, Colonel Itagaki hinted that Manchuria would be placed under a new ruler, Emperor HSUAN TUNG and the Japanese Army would take charge of a national defense of the new Manchurian state.

Colonel Itagaki further explained that Japanese people would participate in the management of the new state as high government officials and such Japanese becoming Manchurian officials would become Manchurian subject. Under such circumstances, Colonel Itagaki further says that they are now studying regulations concerning naturalization and dual certificate of nationality. Hearing this from Itagaki I was astonished to find that there was such a wide difference between our ideas and theirs.

(2) We will assist and direct the spreading of national education and the instruction of the younger generation in each district, and in order to implant the idea of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, text books for children, teachers and the general population will be compiled; we will cooperate in supplying them with teaching materials.

(3) The public thoughts shall be ^{firmly established} through the guidance and education of the army in each district.

(4) Cooperation and guidance shall be given to the training and re-education of the native teachers.

(5) Scholars and educationists of superior ability shall be dispatched from our country to important points.

(6) Elements of superior ability shall be picked from among the various races (in the case of an independent country they shall be recommended by the government concerned and by a well planned system of sending students abroad. They will be sent to our country (T.M. Japan) to study, and during their stay in our country special institutions shall be set up for them, so as to give them proper guidance, and after they have finished their studies practical use shall be made of them under a certain definite policy.

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